

BIG MILK FIRMS STILL AGAINST LONG CONTRACT

Second String Dealers Accept League's Terms in Self-Defence.

AMPLE SUPPLY SEEN FOR CITY CONSUMERS

Fight No Longer on Price, but Centres on Six Months Clause.

BORDEN'S TO KEEP COWS IN FLUSHING

Dillon Plans to Protect Public—Clashes With Dairy-men's Head.

Surrender of the "second string" milk distributing companies to the demands of the Dairy-men's League has started a large flow of milk into the city and it is believed all danger of a milk famine is over.

The larger concerns—Borden's, Sheffield Farms and Mutual-McDermott—which distribute about 51 per cent. of the city's milk supply, repeated their declaration yesterday that they would not make six months contracts with the farmers, but would buy milk by the month only.

It was said yesterday by several of the "second string" dealers that they were forced to yield to the league because of knowledge that the still smaller dealers, who were signing with the league, were getting customers from them and because of the fear that the larger companies were in a position to make further trouble for them.

They explained that the so-called "milk trust" members were getting milk and were not sharing it with any of their smaller competitors. The big companies had the organizations and resources, they said, and were likely to crowd them to the wall in case of a long fight.

To Cut Rival's Supplies. The possibility of getting some advantage by making contracts with the league for milk from producers on whom the big companies have long depended for much of their supplies also figured in the reasons which induced them to yield.

Under the agreement, the distributors will take milk on a basis of a six months contract, paying the farmers the regular market price for the milk. The league will take a quart, or 45 cents more a hundredweight than paid during the corresponding period last year. They will pay the league rate for October, November and December without question, and the fairness of the price for the remaining months of January, February and March will depend upon the results of a comprehensive investigation of the milk situation which is to be made by a special committee which will get down to business after the first of the year.

It was decided at the conference at the Hotel Manhattan on Friday night that this committee would consist of representatives of the league and the producers, and that the membership was increased to five.

Out of the producers, two by distributors and the fifth is to be chosen by the producers and distributors.

May Change Basis of Pay. If the committee concludes that the league price is not a fair one for the milk, the league may insist on a basis of milk that the league has been handling as bottled or loose milk by the distributors, the farmers promise to accept pay on the basis of milk for butter and cheese.

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TUBERCULOSIS TALE DENIED BY GERMANY

Sick War Prisoners Treated by Best Methods, Official Report Asserts.

BERLIN, via wireless to Bayville, Oct. 7.—The German Government in an official statement, according to the Overseas News Agency, refutes the recently published report that prisoners in German camps had been intentionally infected with tuberculosis and had then been sent home or into a neutral country to propagate the plague.

All prisoners in Germany, the statement says, are inspected at any time by persons charged with maintaining the interest of the belligerent countries. It is pointed out that in the case of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis, the disease is much larger among the French than among the Germans, owing to the fact that many French suffer from the disease at the outbreak of the war, which speeds its development in consequence of the hardships of war.

Such sick prisoners, the statement adds, immediately after their arrival in the camps are isolated and treated by the best methods. Many of them have been transferred to sanatoria, where the climate is more favorable.

GERMANY TO SEND LILLE EXILES HOME

Spanish Government's Mediation Succeeds, Says a Paris Announcement.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The French Foreign Office has been advised by the Spanish Embassy that in consequence of repeated representations by the Spanish Government the inhabitants of Lille, Boulogne and Toulon, taken from their homes by the German military authorities some weeks ago, will be sent back as soon after the autumn harvest as possible.

Orders have already been issued for the return of 2,000 women to their homes before the end of the month.

The Spanish Government, says the note issued here, is taking energetically in hand at the earliest hour the cause of the unfortunate population of the invaded regions and in obtaining a cessation of the odious measures which have caused abhorrence on the part of public opinion in all civilized countries.

The French Government in July formally appealed to sentiments of justice and humanity of the neutral countries in behalf of the 25,000 inhabitants of the invaded regions.

On October 2 it stated that among prisoners taken by the British were sailors from the German naval division. These sailors were said to have been rescued from the German front in Belgium, where for two years they had been guarding the coast with big naval guns.

The German cruiser Mowe escaped from the British blockade toward the end of 1915 and for several months successfully raided allied commerce, capturing or sinking fifteen steamers. On February 19, 1916, the British steamer Apam arrived in Hampton Roads with a German prize crew from the Mowe on board. Her arrival caused a profound sensation in the United States.

Up to the present over 400 prisoners, including ten officers, have been counted as well as fifteen machine guns.

On March 6 the Mowe concluded her expedition by raiding the British blockade for a second time and safely reaching a German port. An official statement from Berlin stated that she had on board 190 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in treasure.

It was announced that one of her achievements was the laying of a mine which caused the destruction of the British ship King Edward VII. on January 10, 1916.

Man and Wife Appeal to Court for Commitment as Adulterers. A well dressed couple, appearing voluntarily in the Washington Heights court yesterday, asked Magistrate Green to send them to the Metropolitan Hospital as drug addicts. They said they were George Hild, 36, of 549 Manhattan avenue, an expert accountant, and his wife, Dorothy, 23 years.

Mrs. Hild said that an operation was performed upon her a year ago and morphine was prescribed to allay the pain afterward. Gradually the hold of the drug increased. Her husband had severe stomach trouble and when he saw the relief the drug gave him he began to use it.

LE SARS FALLS IN NEW BRITISH DRIVE

Allies Make Dash Against the Somme Lines Over Eight Mile Front.

ADVANCE 1,200 YARDS

French Continue Encircling Move Aimed at Village of Le Transloy.

London, Oct. 7.—The fall in the Somme battle zone abruptly to-day, when British and French troops side by side pushed forward their line about two-thirds of a mile by a sudden drive on an eight mile front. The Allies captured every position they set out to capture, including the village of Le Sars, a little over three miles southwest of Baupreme.

The British troops north of the Somme cut into the German lines to a depth of from 600 to 1,000 yards between the villages of Gueneucourt and Les Boufs, almost directly south of Baupreme. This wedge pushed out toward the village of Le Transloy, a mainstay of the German line on the highway from Baupreme to Peronne.

While the main British column directed at Le Sars was breaking down the last and strongest of the German position in the rule of the town, other British troops were pushing forward east and west of the village. On the west they reached nearly to Hill 105, between Le Sars and Epe.

French Advance Important. The French advance, made on the four mile front from Morval to Bouchemme, was of great value and importance. The French and British by their advances north and south of Le Transloy are beginning to encircle the German position in the same manner that they began the envelopment of Comblis. Sallies Salles is also threatened.

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To the south of Sallies-Salles an advance was made that marks the beginning of the encircling of the German position. The French pushed their lines ahead to the edge of the St. Pierre Vaast wood, and thence over Hill 110, the important summit southeast of Bouchemme.

400 Germans Captured. The French thus far have counted 400 German prisoners, of whom ten are officers and fifteen machine guns. The British statement says that the number of prisoners taken by them has not been counted. The British statement follows.

This afternoon, in cooperation with the French on our right, our troops attacked from the Albert-Bapaume road, and captured the German front line and Les Boufs our line advanced from 600 to 1,000 yards. We captured the village of Le Sars and made progress toward the west.

Reports of the number of prisoners taken have not yet been received. The work of the infantry was most greatly assisted by our aircraft.

The French Report. North of the Somme our infantry, in conjunction with the British, are pushing forward from the front of Morval-Bouchemme and brilliantly attained all its objectives. Our line was carried forward 1,200 yards northeast of Morval. It crowns the western slopes of the Sallies-Salles ridge, the whole of the Bapaume road to about two hundred meters from the front line by Sallies and across the western and southwestern fringes of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, whence it continues over Hill 110 to south of Bouchemme.

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The Blair said that he had two children in an Illinois convent and wait to establish the Blair's insanity in substantial, they said. Magistrate Green complimented them for their frankness in seeking aid, and directed that the couple be made out admitting them to the hospital.

MOTHER FINDS BABY BURIED BY MISTAKE

Paralysis Hospital's Blunder Causes Parents to Run Gamut of Grief.

YORK, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Michael Naps of 4 Vineyard avenue, who sent to the City Contagious Diseases Hospital this afternoon in response to a notice that her daughter, 18 months old, had recovered from infantile paralysis and could be taken home.

At the hospital a girl of the same age was shown to Mrs. Naps, who declared it was not her daughter. Investigation showed she was right; that the baby belonged to Mr. and Mrs. John Valcott of 3 Madison avenue.

But there was another sad situation. Two weeks ago a baby had died of infantile paralysis, and the hospital records had labelled the child as the Valcott baby. The body had been turned over to the Valcotts, who had paid the funeral expenses, amounting to \$25. Under the health laws this had been immediately buried in a leaden casket, and the parents had not even been allowed to see it. The dead baby was Mrs. Naps.

The Valcotts were overjoyed today when their baby was returned to them, while Mrs. Naps became hysterical.

WARD SHIP ANTILLA AFIRE OFF VIRGINIA

Wireless From Vessel Reports Her Company Taking to Lifeboats.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 7.—A wireless message picked up shortly before a clock tonight from the Ward line Antilla, a steamship, was said to be from the ship's company, and that her ship's company was taking to the lifeboats.

The steamer Somerset, which is twenty-five miles from the Antilla, is proceeding to her rescue, and the Coast Guard cutter Comdrack and Apache also have left for the scene. The Antilla is reported to have some passengers aboard.

At 10:15 o'clock another message from the Antilla stated that the passengers and most of the crew already had taken to the small boats and that the wireless operator expected to be forced to leave at any minute. He urged boats coming to the aid of the steamer to hurry.

The message told of the plight of the Antilla was picked up by the wireless operator at 8:31 o'clock. It was directed to the coast guard station at Cape Henry and asked that cutters be sent at once to the steamer's aid, saying "all on board are taking to boats."

Shortly after the first message was picked up, the wireless operator said twenty-six or twenty-seven ships had taken up the call and were speeding to the aid of the Antilla.

The steamer Antilla sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, on September 30 for New York. She was in command of Capt. Blackadder and carried a crew of 400 men and 1,000 tons of cargo. She was built in West Ham, England, in 1914. Her gross tonnage is 3,640 tons and her net tonnage is 2,750 tons.

Formerly she was under British registry and was known as the Lusitania. Officials of the company said tonight they had received no word from the vessel since the last message, but they said the Antilla, they said, was loaded with sugar and lumber and was due to arrive here tomorrow.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA

Steamer Crofton's Passengers Saved, Says Montevideo Despatch.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 7.—The steamer Crofton, bound from New York, was burned this morning. The passengers were saved and landed.

No steamer Crofton is listed in the maritime records, but the American steamer Crofton Hall, formerly of British register, sailed from New York yesterday for Montevideo. She was in command of Capt. Blackadder and carried a crew of 400 men and 1,000 tons of cargo.

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SABIN STANDS BY HIS PEACE TALK

Banker Denies He Said That Gerard Was Bringing Proposal From Kaiser

NO MOTIVE, HE ASSERTS

Declares "Administration" Knows of Plan After Hearing of President's Denial.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the man responsible for the report that Germany would ask President Wilson to mediate between the belligerents. The report, given out anonymously at first, was reiterated by Mr. Sabin yesterday when the Boston News Bureau revealed his name as its author.

He would not, however, say that Ambassador Gerard is bringing the message from the Kaiser. In giving out the statement he represented no one but himself, he asserted positively. Through his secretary he issued the following statement:

"Mr. Sabin reiterates his statement that the German Government already had asked the President to mediate. Mr. Sabin has nothing further to add to the statement made to the newspaper on Friday. He had fully considered and anticipated the consequences of his announcement."

As to Mr. Gerard's possible connection with the move, Mr. Sabin said he had no information. He said that he might possibly be the Ambassador's errand, but that the only definite information he had was that Germany had decided to ask the President to act as mediator, and that steps already had been taken toward that end.

No Motive, He Says. When the President's disclosure of any knowledge of the move was asked, the banker remarked that he would not say the President knew anything of the peace proposal, but that the Administration was taking no steps to say what officials of the Administration were cognizant of the proposal.

"What was your motive in giving out the interview?" he was asked. "I had no motive," he replied. "You knew it would have a bearing effect on the market?" he was asked. "I don't know how it would affect the market after peace negotiations have been pending for six months."

When the newspaper men started to leave the Southampton dock links, where he was waiting for the steamer, he said: "Remember that what I told you Friday is absolutely true."

How Secrecy Was Broken. The Boston News Bureau bulletin which broke the veil of secrecy which had been thrown around Mr. Sabin's name as the author of the peace report followed.

"Financial people are entitled to know that President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company was the bank president who announced some reporters yesterday that Germany was asking the President to mediate between the belligerents."

"Men of standing might naturally doubt the source of the news, but the Guaranty Trust Company and Mr. Sabin are well known in the financial world. Either a public or a private service is being performed."

"It comes to us through private sources that the statement Mr. Sabin represented an important financial and political interest. It is quite in the public interest that speculation should be held in check at the present time."

"Peace initiative from Germany is of the highest business, financial and political importance."

Wall Street's View. Opinion in Wall Street varied yesterday. Mr. Sabin was subjected to severe criticism in some quarters, the loudest coming from the financial press. Among those who were hurt by the temporary slump in the market. The best element in the Street was inclined to praise the banker for giving out news which he believed to be true, and which, if true, is of importance to investors.

No one could be found willing to be quoted as saying that Mr. Sabin was the author of the peace proposal. The Guaranty Trust Company occupies a peculiar position in that it is the financial agent of the Russian Government and a member of the syndicate that loaned Russia \$100,000,000, and also the company that is now negotiating a loan of \$100,000,000 to the German Government which is kept in the United States. It is reported to have close connections with Berlin financiers.

Mr. Baker is, of course, keenly disappointed at the failure of the campaign, which was started at the time of the border modification.

Readers or new readers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

GERMAN WAR SUBMARINE AT NEWPORT; U-53 BRINGS MAIL TO VON BERNSTORFF; BIG CRAFT PUTS OUT TO SEA IN 3 HOURS

Capt. Hans Rose, Only Man Ashore. Pays Respects to Admiral Knight.

BOAT OUT 17 DAYS; HAS 3 MONTHS FOOD

Mysterious Visitor Disappears After Showing Heels to Harbor Fleet.

WARSHIPS OFF COAST IN PERIL OF ATTACK

Destination of 4 Officers and 33 Men on Submersible Is Unknown.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 7.—One of the German navy's big war submarines, the U-53, paid a fleeting visit to Narragansett Bay this afternoon, slipping in unannounced at 2 o'clock and departing again as quietly as she came in shortly after 5 o'clock.

The submarine made fast time down the harbor and the fleet of small boats which started after her had difficulty in keeping up with her pace. When she disappeared from the view of observers on shore she was still running awash with no sign of an intention of submerging immediately. Her destination was not revealed. When near the three mile limit the U-53 submerged and was lost to sight.

The only one of the ship's company that touched her foot on American soil was the commanding officer, Lieut. Capt. Hans Rose, and he for a short time while paying his respects to the ranking United States naval officer here, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., commandant of the Second Naval War College.

Message for Von Bernstorff. Commander Rose explained that the submarine, which is a regular war vessel and equipped with wireless, had put in here only to deliver official mail for the German Ambassador. He declared that whether he had been ordered to American waters to search for the German merchant submarine Bremen, long overdue on this side. The U-53 was a German naval vessel and carried guns mounted on her deck. The newspaper man who boarded the undersea craft was asked to bring back a package of official mail for Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and this was forwarded to his apartment.

While not disposed to discuss the details of his voyage, Commander Rose said that he had a sufficient supply of food aboard to last for three months. He had been out sixteen days from Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base, and the vessel carried four officers and thirty-three men. The U-53 was escorted in the harbor by the United States submarine.

The U-53 appeared and disappeared upon her arrival here and looked as if she had been out only for maneuvers. Her commander reported that she had sighted a hostile craft on his voyage over, adding that nothing would be taken aboard here.

All Thought It Was Bremen. Arrival of the U-53 caused a great deal of speculation as to what it was. It was known that a foreign submarine was poking her nose in the bay. The report spread that it was the Bremen, the German merchant submarine, and expected Bremen or one of the other German merchant submarines.

Baseball fans in front of the newspaper office watched the U-53 as she slipped out of the bay. The U-53 was escorted in the harbor by the United States submarine.

It was a few minutes before 3 P. M. that the U-53 was lost to sight. The lookout at the Price's Neck life saving station here was the first to see it. There had been a number of the American submarine which was the first to see it. The U-53 was escorted in the harbor by the United States submarine.

The boat had not proceeded far, however, before the lookout saw it was not of the type of the American boats. It was larger than any of the submarines here and the German naval flag was seen floating in the breeze.

Sighted by American Warship. The submarine kept on her course past the lights and headed for the mouth of Narragansett Bay. Three miles distant from this point the American submarine sighted the U-53. The U-53 was escorted in the harbor by the United States submarine.

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